

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

Volume 28

April 1935

Number 2

Published in conjunction with Index to Legal Periodicals, Vol. 28, No. 2, April '35

Published Quarterly, January, April, July, and October
by the

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Publisher, THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY, 950-972 University Ave., New York City, N. Y.

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NOTICE

The following additional appointments to Committees have been made since the publication of the list of Committee Members (L.L.J. 28:2):

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR COUNTY LIBRARIES: *Marguerite Doran*

COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS: *Susan M. Drew and Estalene Secrest*

* Died March 18, 1935.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION REPORTS AND OPINIONS

A PRELIMINARY LIST¹

John S. Gummere²

Superintendent of the Reading Room, Yale Law Library

ALABAMA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Quadrennial reports

1. Jan. 1, 1920-Sept. 30, 1922; 240p.
- No more reports have been published.

12. 1928; 32p.
13. 1929; 35p.
14. 1930; 30p.
15. 1931; 30p.
16. 1932; 24p.
17. 1933; 24p.

ALBERTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Annual reports

1. 1918; 19p.
2. 1919; 30p.
3. 1920; 40p.
4. 1921; 48p.
5. 1922; 51p.
6. 1923; 48p.
7. 1924; 44p.
8. 1925; 44p.
9. 1926; 42p.
10. 1927; 42p.
11. 1928; 42p.
12. 1929; 47p.
13. 1930; 47p.
14. 1931; 46p.
15. 1932; 46p.
16. 1933; 46p.

ARIZONA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Annual reports

- 1-2. 1925-27; 15p.
3. 1928; 14p.
4. 1929; 17p.
5. 1930; 31p.

No report was published in 1931; statistics are included in report for 1932.

- (6) 1932; 20p.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Annual reports

1. 1917; 30p.
2. 1918; 48p.
3. 1919; 48p.
4. 1920; 35p.
5. 1921; 30p.
6. 1922; 28p.
7. 1923; 29p.
8. 1924; 29p.
9. 1925; 30p.
10. 1926; 32p.
11. 1927; 31p.

CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Biennial reports

1. July, 1927-June 30, 1930; 204p.
2. 1930-1932; 155p.

CALIFORNIA. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

Reports

In 1927 the Industrial accident commission became the Division of industrial accidents and safety of the Department of industrial relations and its reports are continued in the biennial reports of that department.

1. Sept. 1, 1911-Dec. 31, 1912; 33p.
2. Jan. 1, 1913-June 30, 1914; 81p.
3. 1914-1915; 140p.
4. 1915-1916; 152p.
5. 1916-1917; 158p.
6. 1917-1918; 255p.
7. 1918-1919; 167p.
8. 1919-1920; 121p.
9. 1920-1921; 127p.
10. 1921-1922; 123p.
11. 1922-1923; 30p.
12. 1923-1924; 25p.
13. 1924-1925; 35p.
14. 1925-1926; 43p.
15. 1926-1927; 136p.

The report year for numbers 3-15 extends from July 1 to June 30.

CALIFORNIA. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

Reports of decisions of the Industrial accident board and Industrial accident commission

- 1, part 1. Sept. 1, 1911-Dec. 31, 1914; 248p.
 - 1, part 2. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914; 675p.
- Part one contains decisions under the Employers' liability act; part two has decisions under the Workmen's compensation, insurance and safety act.
2. 1915; 1121p.
 3. 1916; 620p.

¹ The list contains publications of workmen's compensation commissions and analogous industrial accident and labor boards, issued in the United States and in Canada. Administrative reports and reports of decisions of the commissions, and of the state courts, are included.

The list is as complete as its compiler has been able to make it. Gaps are indicated by blank spaces. Unless otherwise indicated, the first item under each title is the first known to have been published. It is hoped that errors and additions will be communicated to the compiler.

² Bachelor of Arts, 1917, Trinity College; Master of Arts, 1918, Columbia University; Diploma in Library Science, 1925, Drexel Institute.

4. 1917; 471p.
5. 1918; 306p.
6. 1919; 333p.
7. 1920; 293p.
8. 1921; 356p.
9. 1922; 379p.
10. 1923; 413p.
11. 1924; 420p.
12. 1925; 428p.
13. 1926; 302p.
14. 1927; 392p.
15. 1928; 232p.
16. 1929; 131p.
17. 1930-1931; 437p.
18. 1932; 323p.

CALIFORNIA. INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

Biennial reports

In 1927 the Industrial welfare commission became the Division of industrial welfare of the Department of industrial relations and its report is continued in the biennial report of that department.

1. 1913-1914; 123p.
2. 1915-1916; 276p.
3. 1917-1918; 112p.
4. { 1919-1920 } ; 153p.
{ 1921-1922 }
5. { July 1, 1922-June 30, 1924 } ; 143p.
{ July 1, 1924-June 30, 1926 }
6. July 1, 1926-June 30, 1928; 136p

COLORADO. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Reports

1. 1915-1917; 90p.
2. 1917-1918; 128p.
3. 1918-1919; 119p.
4. 1919-1920; 126p.
5. 1920-1921; 145p.
6. 1921-1922; 173p.
7. 1922-1923; 176p.
8. 1923-1924; 73p.
9. 1924-1926; 99p.
10. 1926-1928; 68p.
11. 1928-1930; 38p.
12. 1930-1932; 48p.

The report year starts Dec. 1 for all but the first report which begins Aug. 1.

CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Proceedings

1910; 362p.

This conference was held at Chicago, November 10-12, 1910. The proceedings contain short reports of the U.S. Commission and of the commissions of seven states.

CONNECTICUT. COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION REGULATING LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS

Report of the committee appointed to investigate and report regarding legislation to regulate the liability of employers.

1909; 23p.

CONNECTICUT. COMPENSATION COMMISSIONERS

Bulletins

1. Nov. 1913; 48p.
2. Nov. 1913; 7p.
3. Nov. 1913; 15p.
4. Jan. 1914; 24p.
5. June, 1915; 31p.
6. June, 1917; 50p.
7. July 1, 1919; 61p.
8. July 1, 1921; 74p.
9. Jan. 1, 1924; 85p.
10. July 1, 1927; 97p.
11. Aug. 15, 1929; 97p.
12. Sept. 20, 1931; 91p.

CONNECTICUT. COMPENSATION COMMISSIONERS

Compendium of awards

A selected group of the compensation decisions in the Supreme court of errors is reported here.

1. 1914-1916; 732p.
2. 1916-1918; 702+192p.
3. 1918-1920; 588+133p.
4. 1920-1922; 824+130p.
5. 1922-1924; 553+146p.
6. 1924-1926; 451+146p.
7. 1926-1928; 460+237p.
8. 1928-1930; 410+126p.
9. 1930-1934; 855p.

The report year runs from June 1 to May 31 except for the first report which runs from January to May.

CONNECTICUT. COMPENSATION COMMISSIONERS

Reports

1. (Oct. 1, 1913)-Sept. 30, 1914; 32p.
2. (Oct. 1, 1914)-Sept. 30, 1915; 30p.
3. (Oct. 1, 1915)-Sept. 30, 1916; 20p.
4. (Oct. 1, 1916-Oct. 31, 1918); 34p.
5. (Nov. 1, 1918-Oct. 31, 1920); 34p.
6. (Nov. 1, 1920-Oct. 31, 1922); 24p.
7. (Nov. 1, 1922-Oct. 31, 1924); 17p.
8. (Nov. 1, 1924-Oct. 31, 1926); 26p.
9. (Nov. 1, 1926-Oct. 31, 1928); 30p.
10. (Nov. 1, 1928-Oct. 31, 1930); 14p.

CONNECTICUT. STATE COMMISSION ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Report

1912; 42p.

GEORGIA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Annual reports

1. 1921; 21p.
This has title: First annual report of the Industrial commission administering the Georgia workmen's compensation act.
2. 1922; 29p.
3. 1923; 19p.
4. 1924; 35p.
- 5-6. 1925-1926; 20p.

GEORGIA—Continued

- 7-8. 1927-1928; 24p.
9-10. 1929-1930; 11p.

IDAHO. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD*Reports*

The board, consisting of three members, assumed its duties on Jan. 1, 1918.

1. Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1918; 24p.
2. Oct. 31, 1918-Nov. 1, 1920; 137p.
3. Nov. 1, 1920-Oct. 31, 1922; 260p.
4. Nov. 1, 1922-Oct. 31, 1924; 104p.
5. Nov. 1, 1924-Oct. 31, 1926; 131p.
6. Nov. 1, 1926-Oct. 31, 1928; 161p.
7. Nov. 1, 1928-Oct. 31, 1930; 143p.
8. Nov. 1, 1930-Oct. 31, 1932; 98p.

ILLINOIS. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMMISSION*Report*

1910; 249p.

The initial meeting was held on Mar. 24, 1910; the final meeting was held on Sept. 15, 1910.

ILLINOIS. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Annual reports*

In 1913 an Industrial board of three members was created and charged with the administration of the compensation act passed in 1911. In 1917 the membership was increased to five, and the name changed to the Industrial commission; it forms a division of the Department of labor.

The first four reports, therefore, were published by the Industrial board, and the rest by the Industrial commission. The latter group has been reprinted from the reports of the Department of labor.

1. 1913-1914; 50p.
2. 1914-1915; 39p.
3. 1915-1916; 69p.
4. 1916-1917; 37p.
- 1917-1918; 21p.
- 1918-1919; 49p.
- 1919-1920; 28p.
- 1920-1921; 11p.
- 1921-1922; 29p.
- 1922-1923; 51p.
- 1923-1924; 30p.
- 1924-1925; 42p.
- 1925-1926; 19p.
- 1926-1927; 14p.
- 1927-1928; 53p.
- 1928-1929; 57p.
- 1929-1930; 132p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

INDIANA. INDUSTRIAL BOARD*Annual reports*

- 1917-1918; 109p.
1920-1921; 126p.

- 1921-1922; 67p.
1922-1923; 14p.
1923-1924; 21p.
1924-1925; 20p.
1925-1926; 69p.
1926-1927; 70p.
1927-1928; 69p.
1928-1929; 68p.
1929-1930; 68p.
1930-1931; 68p.
1931-1932; 64p.

The report year extends from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

IOWA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SERVICE*Biennial reports*

Reports of compensation decisions by the department and by the state courts are included also.

1. 1912-1914; 50p.
2. 1914-1916; 54p.
3. 1916-1918; 76p.
4. 1918-1920; 184p.
5. 1920-1922; 160p.
6. 1922-1924; 143p.
7. 1924-1926; 195p.
8. 1926-1928; 159p.
9. 1928-1930; 175p.
10. 1930-1932; 168p.
11. 1932-1934; 159p.

The report year runs from July 1 to June 30.

KANSAS. COMMISSION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT*Annual reports*

- 1927-1928; 112p.
1928-1929; 141p.
1929-1930; 24p.
1930-1931; 28p.
1931-1932; 14p.
1932-1933; 52p.
1933-1934; 42p.

The report year runs from July 1 to June 30.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Report of investigation of three hundred industrial accidents in Kansas City.

1917; 23p.

KENTUCKY. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD*Annual reports of the department*

1. 1916-1917; 52p.
2. 1917-1918; 84p.
3. 1918-1919; 82p.
4. 1919-1920; 54p.
5. 1920-1921; 43p.
6. 1921-1922; 39p.
7. 1922-1923; 43p.
8. 1923-1924; 37p.
9. 1924-1925; 37p.
10. 1925-1926; 35p.

11. 1926-1927; 36p.
12. 1927-1928; 34p.
13. 1928-1929; 36p.
14. 1929-1930; 37p.
15. 1930-1931; 36p.
16. 1931-1932; 35p.
17. 1932-1933; 39p.
18. 1933-1934; 36p.

The report year runs from July 1 to June 30 except for the first, which starts Aug. 1.

KENTUCKY. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Reports of leading decisions

1. Aug. 1, 1916-Nov. 1, 1917; 149p.
2. Nov. 1, 1917-Jan. 22, 1919; 157+vip.
3. Jan. 22, 1919-May 16, 1920; 172p.
4. May 16, 1920-May 1, 1922; 222+vip.
5. May 1, 1922-May 1, 1924; 249p.
6. May 22, 1924-Feb. 1, 1927; 338p.
7. Feb. 1, 1927-April 1, 1930; 151p.

MANITOBA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Reports

1917; 10p.

This includes a report for 1916 covering organization of the board.

1918; 13p.

1920; 25p.

1922; 31p.

1924; 30p.

1926; 34p.

1928; 32p.

1930; 32p.

1931; 32p.

1932; 37p.

1933; 36p.

MARYLAND. STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

Annual reports

1. 1914-1915; 79p.
2. 1915-1916; 62p.
3. 1916-1917; 52p.
4. 1917-1918; 40p.
5. 1918-1919; 27p.
6. 1919-1920; 26p.
7. 1920-1921; 26p.
8. 1921-1922; 24p.
9. 1922-1923; 44p.
10. 1923-1924; 56p.
11. 1924-1925; 45p.
12. 1925-1926; 46p.
13. 1926-1927; 46p.
14. 1927-1928; 46p.
15. 1928-1929; 46p.
16. 1929-1930; 45p.
17. 1930-1931; 47p.
18. 1931-1932; 47p.

The report year runs from Nov. 1 to Oct. 31 in all these reports.

MASSACHUSETTS. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Annual reports

1. 1912-1913; 336p.
2. 1913-1914; 483p.
3. 1914-1915; 351+172p.
4. 1915-1916; 272p.
5. 1916-1917; 254p.
6. 1917-1918; 130p.
7. 1918-1919; 138p.
8. 1919-1920; 137p.
9. 1920-1921; 138p.
10. 1921-1922; 103p.
11. 1922-1923; 91p.
12. 1923-1924; 89p.
13. 1924-1925; 88p.
14. 1925-1926; 92p.
15. 1926-1927; 89p.
16. 1927-1928; 89p.
17. 1928-1929; 89p.
18. 1929-1930; 89p.
19. 1930-1931; 89p.
20. 1931-1932; 89p.
21. 1932-1933; 87p.

The report year runs from July 1 to June 30 for all these reports.

MASSACHUSETTS. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Bulletins

All decisions of cases under the Workmen's compensation act, determined on appeal by the Supreme judicial court, are reported herein. They were published until 1919 by the Industrial accident board; bulletins 1-6, 9 and 13-14 are occasional bulletins.

1. Sept., 1912; 8p.
2. Jan., 1913; 14p.
3. Feb., 1913; 19p.
4. Apr., 1913; 17p.
5. July, 1913; 11p.
6. Nov., 1913; 15p.
7. July 1, 1912-Apr. 30, 1914; 185p.
8. May 1, 1914-June 30, 1914; 35p.
9. Sept., 1914; 17p.
10. June 30, 1914-Dec. 12, 1914; 23p.
11. Dec. 13, 1914-Apr. 1, 1915; 26p.
12. Apr. 1, 1915-May 20, 1915; 16p.
13. Oct., 1915; 18p.
14. Oct., 1915; 24p.
15. May 20, 1915-Dec. 1, 1915; 19p.
16. Dec. 1, 1915-Mar. 7, 1916; 76p.
17. Apr. 11, 1916-Dec. 15, 1916; 57p.
18. Dec. 15, 1916-June 30, 1917; 61p.
19. July 1, 1917-June 26, 1918; 597p.
20. June 27, 1918-July 1, 1919; 449p.
21. Sept. 11, 1919-Dec. 1, 1920; 344p.
22. Jan. 1, 1921-Dec. 31, 1921; 362p.
23. Jan. 1, 1922-Dec. 31, 1922; 571p.

MASSACHUSETTS. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Reports of cases under the Workmen's compensation act, determined by Committees of arbitration, the Industrial accident board and the Supreme judicial court.

1. July 1, 1912-June 30, 1913; 25+582p.
2. July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914; 37+894p.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

3. July 1, 1914-Dec. 31, 1914; 34+821p.
4. Jan. 1, 1915-June 30, 1915; 33+765p.

These reports ceased publication with no. 4.

MINNESOTA. COMPENSATION INSURANCE BOARD*Biennial reports*

1. (1921-22); 19p.
2. (1923-26); 18p.
3. (1927-28); 18p.
4. (1929-30); 24p.
5. (1931-32); 22p.

MINNESOTA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Biennial reports*

1. 1921-1922; 153p.
2. 1922-1924; 163p.
3. 1924-1926; 206p.
4. 1926-1928; 240p.
5. 1928-1930; 304+5p.
6. 1930-1932; 255p.
7. 1933-1934; 269p.

The report year runs from July 1 to June 30, except the first which starts on June 1.

MINNESOTA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Workmen's compensation decisions*

1. July 1, 1920-May 31, 1923; 343p.
2. June 1, 1923-Dec. 31, 1924; 413p.
3. 1925; 287p.
4. Jan. 1, 1926-May 31, 1927; 348p.
5. June 1, 1927-June 30, 1929; 316p.
6. July 1, 1929-July 3, 1931; 443p.
7. July 4, 1931-June 30, 1933; 501p.

MISSOURI. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION*Annual reports*

1. 1927; 219p.
2. 1928; 129p.
3. 1929; 149p.
4. 1930; 238p.
5. 1931; 256p.

MONTANA. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD*Annual reports*

- July 1-Sept. 30, 1915; 224p.
1. 1915-1916; 294p.
2. 1916-1917; 344p.
3. 1917-1918; 343p.
4. 1918-1919; 438p.
5. 1919-1920; 357p.
6. 1920-1921; 13p.
7. 1921-1922; 43p.
8. 1922-1923; 24p.
9. 1923-1924; 37p.
10. 1924-1925; 23p.
11. 1925-1926; 101p.
12. 1926-1927; 85p.

13. 1927-1928; 69p.
14. Not printed for distribution.
15. 1929-1930; 42p.
16. Not printed for distribution.
17. 1931-1932; 43p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

NEBRASKA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Report upon the operation of the Workmen's compensation law for the year ending November 30, 1915.

1915; 164p.

NEVADA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Biennial reports reviewing the administration of the Nevada industrial insurance act.

1913-1914; 108p.

This is called Report of the administration of the Nevada industrial insurance act.

- 1913-1916; 110p.
- 1916-1918; 40p.
- 1918-1920; 32p.
- 1920-1922; 33p.
- 1922-1924; 26p.
- 1924-1926; 27p.
- 1926-1928; 28p.
- 1928-1930; 46p.
- 1930-1932; 30p.
- 1932-1934; 40p.

The report year runs from July 1 to June 30, except the first which runs from July 1 to Dec. 31.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR*Annual reports of the industrial commissioner*

- 1920-1921; 268p.
- 1921-1922; 193p.
- 1922-1923; 183p.
- 1923-1924; 198p.
- 1924-1925; 269p.
- 1925-1926; 486p.
- 1926-1927; 454p.
- 1927-1928; 270p.
- 1929; 205p.
- 1930; 174p.
- 1931; 197p.
- 1932; 136p.

The report year for the first seven reports extends from July 1 to June 30, from July 1 to Dec. 31 for the eighth, and from January to December for the other reports.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Court decisions on workmen's compensation law. (Constitutionality and coverage)

- Bulletin 87, 1918; 394p.
- Bulletin 97, 1920; 278p.
- Bulletin 106, 1921; 302p.
- Bulletin 118, July 1921-Apr. 1923; 239p.
- Bulletin 177, Aug. 1929-Aug. 1932; 306p.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Court decisions on workmen's compensation law. (Subjects other than constitutionality and coverage)

- Bulletin 81, 1917; 406p.
- Bulletin 95, 1919; 402p.
- Bulletin 98, 1920; 114p.
- Bulletin 114, July, 1920-Oct., 1922; 188p.
- Bulletin 123, Nov., 1922-Feb., 1924; 135p.
- Bulletin 133, May, 1923-Dec., 1924; 253p.
- Bulletin 140, Jan., 1925-Dec., 1925; 267p.
- Bulletin 149, Jan., 1926-Dec., 1926; 312p.
- Bulletin 156, Jan., 1927-Aug., 1928; 338p.
- Bulletin 161, Sept., 1928-July, 1929; 278p.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Court decisions on workmen's compensation law. (General outline and index)

- Bulletin 124, Dec., 1913-Aug., 1924; 149p.
- Bulletin 162, Dec., 1913-June, 1930; 280p.

NEW YORK (STATE). INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Annual reports

These reports are continued by the annual reports of the Industrial commissioner.

Oct. 1, 1914-Sept. 30, 1915; 417p.

Oct. 1, 1915-June 30, 1916; 289p.

This includes Proceedings of the first Industrial safety congress, held at Syracuse, New York, December 11-14, 1926.

July 1, 1916-June 30, 1917; 304p.

July 1, 1917-June 30, 1918; 261p.

July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919; 330p.

July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920; 288p.

NORTH CAROLINA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Advance sheets of opinions in cases heard and determined by the North Carolina Industrial commission.

1. Oct. 1929-July 1930; 549p.

2. Aug. 1930-July 1931; 381p.

3. Aug. 1931-July 1932; 287p.

NORTH CAROLINA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Reports

1. May 1, 1929-June 30, 1930; 43p.

2. July 1, 1930-June 30, 1932; 29p.

3. July 1, 1932-June 30, 1934; 29p.

NORTH DAKOTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU

Annual reports

1. 1919-1920; 18p.

2. 1920-1921; 14p.

3. 1921-1922; 30p.

4. 1922-1923; 24p.

5. 1923-1924; 35p.

6. 1924-1925; 11p.

7. 1925-1926; 27p.

8. 1926-1927; 15p.

9. 1927-1928; 26p.

10. 1928-1929; 16p.

11. 1929-1930; 26p.

12. 1930-1931; 22p.

13. 1931-1932; 28p.

14. 1932-1933; 17p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30 for all reports.

NORTH DAKOTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU

State insurance manual

1. 1919; 50p.

2. 1920; 59p.

3. 1921; 40p.

4. 1922; 32p.

5. 1923; 37p.

6. 1924; 37p.

7. 1925; 30p.

8. 1926; 31p.

9. 1927; 31p.

10. 1928; 31p.

11. 1929; 54p.

12. 1930; 30p.

13. 1931; 29p.

NORTH DAKOTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU. MINIMUM WAGE DEPARTMENT

Reports

1. 1919-1920; 48p.

2. 1920-1922; 60p.

3. 1922-1924; 43p.

4. 1924-1926; 36p.

5. 1926-1928; 43p.

6. 1928-1930; 38p.

7. 1930-1932; 39p.

8. 1932-1934; 37p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

NOVA SCOTIA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Reports

The report for 1917 is the first one published.

1917; 15p.

1918; 33p.

1919; 31p.

1920; 35p.

1921; 33p.

1922; 32p.

1923; 33p.

1924; 33p.

1925; 36p.

1926; 35p.

1927; 38p.

1928; 30p.

1929; 32p.

1930; 32p.

1931; 32p.

1932; 32p.

1933; 32p.

OHIO. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*Annual reports*

These reports are a continuation of the annual reports of the Industrial commission.

1. 1921-1922; 49p.
2. 1922-1923; 41p.
3. 1923-1924; 46p.
4. 1924-1925; 48p.
5. 1925-1926; 45p.
6. 1926-1927; 44p.
7. 1927-1928; 48p.
8. 1928-1929; 43p.
9. 1929-1930; 44p.
10. 1930-1931; 47p.
- 11-12. 1931-1933; 102p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

OKLAHOMA. STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Reports*

Most of these reports are annual except the second, fifth and last which are biennial. The report year extends from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31 for the first thirteen reports; the last two cover the calendar year.

1. 1915-1916; 16p.
- (2) 1916-1918; 18p.
3. 1918-1919; 15p.
4. 1919-1920; 30p.
- (5) 1920-1922; 11p.
9. 1923-1924; 28p.
11. 1925-1926; 263p.
12. 1926-1927; 93p.
13. 1927-1928; 78p.

1930-1931; 15p.
1931-1933; 49p.

OKLAHOMA. STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Reports. Cases determined from the organization of the commission . . .

1. July 1, 1915-Dec. 31, 1917; 315p.
2. Jan. 1, 1918-Jan. 1, 1920; 326p.

These are the only reports published.

ONTARIO. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD*Reports*

1915; 46p.

1917; 69p.
1918; 72p.
1919; 70p.

1926; 72p.

1928; 75p.
1929; 72p.
1930; 73p.

1931; 74p.
1932; 74p.
1933; 74p.

PENNSYLVANIA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD*Decisions*

These were issued by the Workmen's compensation bureau of the Department of labor and industry, 1916-1922; and by the Department of labor and industry, 1923-1932.

1. 1916; 317p.
2. 1917; 596p.
3. 1918; 420p.
4. 1919; 442p.
5. 1920; 517p.
6. 1921; 412p.
7. 1922; 495p.
8. 1923; 288p.
9. 1924; 714p.
10. 1925; 503p.
11. 1926; 648p.
12. 1927; 580p.
13. 1928; 461p.
14. 1931; 703p.
15. 1932; 806p.

PENNSYLVANIA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Decisions of the courts of Pennsylvania in Workmen's compensation cases

These volumes contain decisions of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts of Pennsylvania which have been appealed from the Workmen's compensation board.

1. Jan. 1916-Dec. 1918; 530p.
2. 1919; 257p.
3. 1920; 308+3p.
4. 1921; 794p.
5. Aug. 1, 1922-Dec. 31, 1923; 373p.
6. 1924; 310p.
7. 1925; 337p.
8. 1926; 382p.
9. 1927; 429p.
10. 1928; 533p.
11. 1929; 447p.
12. 1930-31; 583p.
13. 1932; 429p.
14. 1933; 11+362p.

PUERTO RICO. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Annual reports*

The present Workmen's accident compensation act went into effect on August 13, 1928 and . . . the governor appointed the three commissioners who were to compose the Industrial commission created thereunder.

Aug. 13, 1928-June 30, 1929; 27p.
July 1, 1929-June 30, 1930; 44p.
July 1, 1930-June 30, 1931; 40p.

SOUTH DAKOTA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER*Annual reports*

1. 1917-1918; 27p.
2. 1918-1919; 32p.
3. 1919-1920; 48p.
4. 1920-1921; 45p.
5. 1921-1922; 45p.
6. 1922-1923; 32p.
7. 1923-1924; 47p.
8. 1924-1925; 49p.
9. 1925-1926; 48p.
10. 1926-1927; 46p.
11. 1927-1928; 52p.
12. 1928-1929; 39p.
13. 1929-1930; 41p.
14. 1930-1931; 35p.
15. 1931-1932; 39p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

TEXAS. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD*Reports*

- 1913-1914; 8p.
- 1914-1915; 7p.
- 1915-1916; 10p.
- 1916-1917; 8p.
- 1917-1918; 7p.
- 1918-1919; 8p.
- 1919-1920; 7p.
- 1920-1922; 7p.
- 1922-1924; 7p.
- 1924-1926; 5p.
- 1926-1928; 4p.
- 1928-1930; 7p.
- 1930-1932; 10p.

The report year extends from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31. Several of the reports are mimeographed.

UNITED STATES. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION*Annual reports*

This commission was created to provide "compensation for civil employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties." The reports include statistical tables and summaries of decisions made by the commission.

1. 1916-1917; 49p.
2. 1917-1918; 286p.
3. 1918-1919; 185p.
4. 1919-1920; 166p.
5. 1920-1921; 168p.
6. 1921-1922; 111p.
7. 1922-1923; 131p.
8. 1923-1924; 91p.
9. 1924-1925; 67p.
10. 1925-1926; 50p.
11. 1926-1927; 55p.
12. 1927-1928; 87p.
13. 1928-1929; 96p.
14. 1929-1930; 130p.

15. 1930-1931; 129p.
16. 1931-1932; 68p.
17. 1932-1933; 24p.

The report year for the first report extends from Sept. 7 to June 30; for the rest from July 1 to June 30.

UTAH. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Reports*

Beginning with volume four the reports are issued as five separate bulletins. The first of these includes a synopsis of decisions rendered by the commission and by the Supreme court of Utah.

1. July 1, 1917-June 30, 1918; 237p. Supplement; 95p.
2. July 1, 1918-June 30, 1920; 473p.
3. July 1, 1920-June 30, 1922; 986p.
4. July 1, 1922-June 30, 1924.
 - Bulletin 1; 289p.
 - Bulletin 2; 15p.
 - Bulletin 3; 100p.
 - Bulletin 4; 141p.
 - Bulletin 5; 28p.
5. July 1, 1924-June 30, 1926.
 - Bulletin 1-2; n.p.
 - Bulletin 3; 99p.
 - Bulletin 4; 161p.
 - Bulletin 5; n.p.
6. July 1, 1926-June 30, 1928.
 - Bulletin 1; 288p.
 - Bulletin 2; 19p.
 - Bulletin 3; 139p.
 - Bulletin 4; 176p.
 - Bulletin 5; 49p.
7. July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930.
 - Bulletin 1; 314p.
 - Bulletin 2; 19p.
 - Bulletin 3; 143p.
 - Bulletin 4; 171p.
 - Bulletin 5; 28p.
8. July 1, 1930-June 30, 1932.
 - Bulletin 1; 232p.
 - Bulletin 2; 18p.
 - Bulletin 3; not printed.
 - Bulletin 4; 167p.
 - Bulletin 5; 24p.

VERMONT. COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES*Biennial reports*

These continue the reports of the Factory inspector and the Industrial accident board.

- 1916-1918; 17p.
- 1918-1920; 15p.
- 1920-1922; 20p.
- 1922-1924; 25p.
- 1924-1926; 28p.
- 1926-1928; 26p.
- 1928-1930; 28p.
- 1930-1932; 21p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

VIRGINIA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Opinions of the Industrial commission of Virginia*

4. 1922; x+388p.
7. 1925; 914p.
10. 1928; xviii+440p. Index digest to v. 1-10, p. 379-440.
11. 1929; xv+663p.
12. 1930; xxi+604p.
13. 1931; xvi+635p.
14. 1932; xiv+590p.
15. 1933; xii+541p.

VIRGINIA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Reports*

1. 1918-1919; 121p.
2. 1919-1920; 47p.
3. 1920-1921; 39p.
- [4] 1921-1923; 55p.
- [5] 1923-1925; 35p.
- [6] 1925-1927; 13p.
- [7] 1927-1928; 10p.
- [8] 1929-1930; 15p.
- [9] 1931-1932; 14p.

The report year for the first six reports extends from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30; from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 for the seventh and for the calendar years for the last two reports.

WASHINGTON (STATE). INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT*Annual reports*

This department was reorganized in 1921 and became the Department of labor and industries.

1. 1911-1912; 516p.
2. 1912-1913; 133p.
3. 1913-1914; 125p.
4. 1914-1915; 119p.
5. 1915-1916; 175p.
6. 1916-1917; 77p.
7. 1917-1918; 85p.
8. 1918-1919; 95p.
9. 1919-1920; 75p.

The report year extends from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 for all reports.

WEST VIRGINIA. STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER*Reports*

- 1915-1916; 137+2p.
- 1916-1917; 239p.

1917-1918; 73+2p.

- 1926-1930; 251+2p.
18. 1930-1931; 189+1p.
19. 1931-1932; 133+2p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

WISCONSIN. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION*Workmen's compensation reports*

1. 1911-1912; 72p.
2. 1912-1913; 85p.
3. 1913-1914; 86p.
4. 1914-1915; 46p.
5. 1915-1916; 75p.
6. 1916-1917; 102p.
7. 1917-1918; 88p.
8. 1918-1919; 80p.
9. 1919-1921; 90p.
10. 1921-1922; 101p.
11. 1922-1923; 94p.
12. 1923-1924; 34p.
13. 1924-1926; 65p.
14. 1926-1928; 70p.
15. 1928-1930; 29p.
16. 1930-1932; 51p.

The report year extends from July 1 to June 30.

WISCONSIN. LEGISLATURE. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

Report of the Special committee on industrial insurance, 1909-10

1910; 148p.

WYOMING. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT*Reports*

1. Apr. 1, 1915-Sept. 30, 1916; 38p.
2. Oct. 1, 1916-Dec. 31, 1917; 66p.
3. 1918; 99p.
4. 1919; 165p.
5. 1920; 166p.
6. 1921; 152p.
7. 1922; 139p.
8. 1923; 165p.
9. 1924; 159p.
10. 1925; 164p.
11. 1926; 143+5p.
12. 1927; 151p.
13. 1928; 149p.
14. 1929; 156p.
15. 1930; 151p.
16. 1931; 164p.
17. 1932; 158p.

LAW BOOKS AND LAW PUBLISHERS¹

By Arthur S. Beardsley, Ph.D.

Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, University of Washington

INTRODUCTION

There are indications that the depression, which has burdened us for the past five years, is slowly receding. In its wake will doubtless follow renewed prosperity with all the blessings of peace and contentment. A freedom from financial worry will replace the present fear, and money will be more plentifully earned and freely expended.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the problems encountered during this economic cycle will be soon forgotten. Will the members of the legal profession and the law libraries return to their former policies of, what has appeared to be, uncontrolled and ill-advised purchasing of the multitude of books printed for the so-called use of the profession? Will the publishing companies continue to produce law books at their former or even their present rate? If there be no change in either of these policies, the lessons of the present depression will have been learned in vain, and a foundation will have been laid for a return engagement of the same destructive forces which have strangled library growth for the past few years.

It would seem, in retrospect of the night which is passing and in the light of the dawn of the new day which is before us, that there is need of a New Deal for law libraries, and for a planned economy on the part of those who are entrusted with the responsibility of their funds. To that end, the following discussion is directed.

THE PROBLEM

The matter of law book publication, the duplication of services, and the high costs of law books in general has long been regarded as a serious problem. It is not a new issue recently developed. It is an old one which is still unsettled. It has been discussed at many meetings of state bar associations, at meetings of the American Bar Association, at meetings of the National Association of State Libraries, and at the various meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The last two sessions of the American Association of Law Libraries devoted considerable time and space to discussions of the seriousness of this problem (Proceedings, 1933, p. 107-111; 1934, p. 82-83), while their special committee reported a need for its early solution. Accordingly a discussion of this problem

¹A paper read at the Round Table on Library Problems at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1934. In the absence of Dr. Beardsley, the paper was read by Dean Harold Shepherd of the University of Washington. Professor Ralph Fuchs of Washington University, Chairman of the Round Table, presided.

Dr. Beardsley will participate in the Panel Discussion on Duplication of Law Books to be held on Wednesday evening, June 26, 1935, during the thirtieth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, Denver, Colorado. (See program at page 79 of this number of the Law Library Journal).

at this time before the Round Table on Library Problems would seem to be apropos.

The publication of law books is admittedly an important service to the profession. It is an essential and necessary service without which the practice of law would be almost impossible. In fact, the accessibility of the many decisions and statutes in printed form, with their generalization in text statement, have doubtless played a great part in the progress and growth of the legal profession during the past century.

It has been estimated that there are several thousand titles of volumes popularly designated as "law books" published in the English language each year. This total includes those groups of books technically described as source materials and such other books as are indispensable to the search for authorities in point. It also includes many titles of books dealing with the theories of judicial interpretation, but which are not entirely indispensable to a successful practice.

The total of indispensable and dispensable law books referred to above is often augmented by that vast group of books, both closely and remotely related to the law, which are called the legal miscellany. The latter occupying, as they do, a position on the periphery of the field of legal literature, constitute a connecting force between law and the other social sciences, or between law and the industrial arts. In the light of the complexities and intricacies of modern social and economic life, who can fairly say that the vast number of books belonging to this group are not desirable or worth while? The difficulty is in determining which ones to buy.

However, the purchasers of law books must somewhere draw the line. Out of such a mass of books, few lawyers can afford most of them and probably none can hope to buy all. The maintenance of office libraries is rapidly becoming an increasing burden. How noticeable this has been during the present depression—during which law publishing has gone on with but small diminution notwithstanding the shrinkage of professional return—may be left to individual speculation. It remains a seeming contradiction that, with the present financial obstacles, law publishers have been able so successfully to market their products. The explanation can only rest in the tradition, built up through years of careful salesmanship, that all new law books are necessary to the lawyer; that without new books in his library he will not be able to compete—or at least will be handicapped in his practice—with his fellow contender at the bar; and that they must imperatively keep up with all the latest legal works as they are published. That such a theory is based upon an obvious fallacy is apparent; but, notwithstanding such error, law publishers have been able very satisfactorily to continue in business.

The profession, on the other hand, ought not to be too severely criticized for yielding to the persuasive arguments of salesmen. After all, it is but natural that enterprising lawyers should wish to climb to the higher vantage ground of professional success. They are eager to make themselves more proficient. They are not satisfied with mediocrity. Accordingly, if the purchase of the latest law books will assist them in their professional ambition, they feel a sense of justification in ordering them. Witness, therefore, the result! All law publishers have among their lawyer-patrons good, but unpaid, accounts totaling into many thousands of dollars.

Some publishers pursue a practice of refusing to permit any but their own salesmen to sell their publications, thus depriving local law book salesmen of the opportunity of selling these books, and forcing the lawyers and libraries to deal with them direct.

Other publishers follow a practice of sending a salesman from their home office, or a member of their office staff, to canvas a certain locality in advance of, or at the time of, publication of some of their books. This representative skims the cream in advance orders and then leaves for newer pastures. The local representative may then enter the field, and if there are any sales left to be made, he may make them. Why does the publisher take this rich profit unto himself? Why does he not permit the local representative to get some of the cream as well as the milk? The cream goes to the stockholders in the form of dividends, when it might well go to the local representative to help him with his local taxes, and to be spent by him in the state where he has to make his living.

A similar policy is used by many publishers in sending out the annual pocket supplements to all lawyers and libraries who previously have purchased the original set, without having first received an order for the same.

Not long ago a certain publisher carried the above practice to an even further limit. Certain supplementary materials were sent out without an order therefor, but in addition to this, they were sent and billed direct to the customer of a library agent, who had taken the order for the initial set and who had the proper record for keeping the customer informed as to the publication of the supplements. When this fact was called to the publisher's attention they were able to make only a very unsatisfactory explanation.

If the publication of such a mass of law books has more than taxed the financial ability of private law firms to pay for so many books, what is to be said for the public law library upon which now rests a greater burden? The latter is expected to supply not only all the facilities of the former but also many more. It is expected to keep up with all the latest law books, to accession and catalogue them, to shelve and re-shelve them, and to bind their parts as completed. It is expected to be abreast of the book market and to be able to supply the new books as they come from the press.

All of these demands call for a big outlay of money, and libraries are being taxed to their limit to provide the indispensable volumes to say nothing of the greater mass of desirable but not indispensable volumes.

Because of the demands upon libraries to buy everything that is published, it is becoming more and more necessary in the purchase of law books to discriminate between the permanent and the ephemeral, the scientific and the popular, the worth while and the worthless. Books are submitted to the profession and to law libraries by publishers and their salesmen without any regard for the necessity or desirability of such books in the library. The public is informed that the books are essential, but probably the publishers have never endeavored to ascertain from lawyers or libraries, before publication, whether a need for such a book exists. Should not the prospective purchasers of law books be in some way consulted by the publishers in order to determine whether new books or new editions are needed?

Law publishers do not seem to cooperate to any extent with each other in so far as book publishing is concerned. One publisher announces a certain type of book, and this announcement is frequently followed by that of another publisher who, in a scramble to get a portion of the anticipated profit, likewise announces a new book upon the same or a similar subject. It is doubtful if both are needed. When it comes time to issue a supplement to the book in question, or a new edition thereof, the announcement of one publisher is frequently followed by a similar announcement from his competitor. The theory seems to be that of the old adage: "the early bird catches the worm", and the public is the worm.

No attempt is here made to deny the importance of some form of supplementation to law books. Some form of such supplementation is essential to many types. The criticism herein directed against the publishers is against the frequency of issue, and the content of the service rendered. At the present time supplements are on a quarterly or on an annual basis; few law books need supplementation as frequently as this. Many people believe the new "pocket supplement" or "life-time" feature has become a nuisance rather than a blessing and with the end of the nuisance not yet in sight.

Conceding the great merit to be found in the loose-leaf services which are now so popular, the fact nevertheless remains that they are an expensive luxury. Why is it necessary that there be two rival services such as those of Prentice-Hall and the Commerce Clearing House almost completely duplicating the best features of each? The costs of these services are extremely high, and the tax upon the time of clerical assistants is great. It would be a splendid plan if these two services could be merged into one.

Sometimes it is said (perhaps rather unfairly) that law publishers are afflicted with a certain disease, now becoming quite common, known as "new-editionitis". Every few years they are prone to issue new editions which do little more than to add new footnote citations. For example, the publication of new editions of textbooks in America is fast approaching the English system which calls for the issue of new editions nearly every year. As an example of such a system, note the number of editions which some texts have experienced. The following list of a few English texts illustrates the principle:

Chitty—Contracts, 18th ed.

Chalmer—Bills of Exchange, 10th ed.

Porter—Insurance, 8th ed.

Snell—Equity, 21st ed.

Williams—Real Property, 25th ed., etc., etc.

The theory which at one time indicated the superior quality of a text that had endured several editions no longer obtains, rather it is now more nearly the index of a weakened quality.

Much of the criticism which attaches to the extensive publication of textbooks is directed toward their quality.

(a) Some critics have said that from a careful study of the standard textbooks it would appear that little, if any, serious attention is given to the critical comparison, analysis, or review of the authorities upon which they are based. Their text statements are too frequently clothed in terms of general language. It is hard to find instances of a philosophical study of the bases of the decisions

cited. The sentence structure is short, with one or two legal principles in a single sentence which if connected together by the coordinate conjunctions would closely approach the ordinary paragraph type of digest; while without the use of conjunctions, the sentences closely approach the common type of sentence digests. As digests such books have value as a starting point in a search for authorities, but as treatises upon the law of particular subjects they must be used with caution.

It is within the field of textbooks that the law book market is most often flooded; it is within the field of textbooks that the most wasteful production of books is found; it is likewise within the field of textbooks that the poorest quality is encountered. This is a matter of much misfortune to the profession, because it is within this field that there exists the greatest need for quality of production.

Inferior quality of subject matter in textbooks is the more unfortunate because textbooks constitute one of the first classes of materials to be consulted by the profession in their search for authorities in point through the use of the topical method of approach. They form the starting point for many lawyers in their efforts to brief the law, and as such they occupy a position of distinct prominence and favor.

(b) Another criticism of textbooks is that aside from the single volume editions, they do not, as a rule, contain "tables of cases cited", which was the customary practice a few years ago. Those lawyers who rely heavily upon textbooks as the books with which to initiate their search regret exceedingly the absence of such tables. When book publishing costs were high, these tables were included; but, since book publishing costs have been greatly reduced, the new books do not include them.

The retail law book sale prices today show no such decline in commodity cost, nor do they show any reduction which might be attributed to the omission of the "tables of cases cited" which obviously is a costly feature to include. They still embrace the common classifications—\$5, \$10, \$15, \$20—within which fall the sale prices for practically all legal textbooks. As an illustration of this criticism a recent examination of some of the leading textbooks showed the following results:

No, "Table of Cases Cited"

Bancroft—Code Practice (9 vols.)
Cooley—Insurance (8 vols.)
Cooley—Taxation (4 vols.)
Cyclopedia of Federal Procedure (8 vols.)
Fletcher—Corporations (20 vols.)
Huddy—Automobiles (21 vols. in 11 books)
McQuillin—Municipal Corporations (8 vols.)
Remington—Bankruptcy (9 vols.)

"Table of Cases Cited," Included

Bancroft—Probate Practice (4 vols.)
Bancroft—Code Pleading (5 vols.)
Couch—Cyclopedia of Insurance (9 vols.)
Hughes—Federal Procedure (16 vols.)

Not the least among the criticisms of law publishers in the publication of textbooks is that which lists so many text writers who are comparatively unknown in their respective fields of the law, or which enumerates compilers chosen from the members of their individual editorial staffs. There would seem to be small promise of improvement of quality in the production of textbooks of the law until such time as the publishers choose as their writers only the leaders within the fields which are to be covered. The limited number of such leaders might tend to reduce the number of textbooks prepared, which after all, might not be an undesirable goal to attain.

Books which fall within the objections discussed above will well deserve the fate which awaits them—a short life and a long oblivion. Those which have avoided these objections should endure such favor and popularity as have characterized the more modern classics of the law themselves.

Another serious criticism of the law publishing program has to do with the publication of elementary texts and case books.

The elementary text is, for the most part, a bid for the patronage of students and teachers of the law. While some of these texts are very short but carefully prepared, most of them are of restricted value because of the brevity of their treatment, because of the character of their subject matter, or because of the hasty assembling of decisions.

The tendency among publishers of these types of books is to develop a special series into which are placed these student editions, hornbooks, or review manuals. They include in such series nearly all of the commonly taught subjects of the law, each by an individual writer, sometimes with and sometimes without a common editor. Among these types of publication are the Hornbook Series of the West Publishing Company, the prospective University Textbook Series of the Foundation Press, and the National Textbook Series of the Callaghan and Company, and an unnamed series by Little, Brown and Company. Some of the best of these books have been carried through three or four editions.

In the field of case book publishing, the scramble to issue case books on all subjects and to get them adopted by law schools throughout the United States takes on the appearance of a mad race. Today there are no less than six leading law publishers bidding for the case book business. Among these publishers there is a similar tendency to create a series and to plan a scope which is broad enough to cover all subjects common to the curricula. Hence there are the American Case Book Series published by the West Publishing Company, the University Case Book Series published by the Foundation Press, and the National Case Book Series published by Callaghan and Company. The result has been that some case books have been hurriedly prepared by unqualified writers, and that few of them have been subjected to teaching tests before being offered to the schools at large. Notwithstanding these facts, there have been many excellent case books published and sold.

In summarizing this portion of the discussion, it might be well to enumerate the outstanding points of the problem involved in the relation of law books to law publishers:

- (a) There is a general overproduction of law books.
- (b) Books closely related to the law, while important, complicate the library problem.

- (c) Discrimination in book buying is necessary.
- (d) Heavy demands upon the profession and upon law libraries are taxing their strength.
- (e) Lawyers and libraries, alike, are urged to buy books beyond their ability to pay for them.
- (f) No attempt is made to produce fewer but better books.
- (g) Unlimited competition exists between publishers.
- (h) Supplementation is carried to extremes.
- (i) "New-editionitis" is a new disease with which publishers are afflicted.
- (j) The quality of textbooks produced has become weakened.

TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The scope of the field of law publishing includes a number of types of books. Among them are the following:

- Indexes and Compendiums
- Annotated Reports
- Digests
- Periodicals and Bar Journals
- Encyclopedias
- Textbooks
- Reports of Cases
- Statutes

The above group does not, of course, include all classes of law books. It lists only the important ones. It likewise does not include that extensive class of legal miscellany which is so important in stimulating the cultural background of any law library collection. What is true of the problem of overpublication within the specifically enumerated classes is likewise true of these latter classes.

It should be noted at the outset of the discussion to the second part of this study that there is really little that either the legal profession or law libraries can do to remedy the evils discussed in the first part of this study. These problems are analogous to certain wrongs without an effective remedy. While they cannot be entirely solved, their deleterious effects in many ways may be greatly ameliorated.

In the first place, lawyers and libraries have the power of protest, and the united professional voice of these protestants cannot but have a decided influence upon publishing companies. Such a method of action, which registers a thunderous "no" to the publication of too many books or to the publication of unnecessary books, should have a salutary effect. If this protest, however, could bring about a sympathetic understanding between the publishers and purchasers of law books, relative to their quality and/or their need, the way would be opened for the manufacture and sale of better books. This idea might also be expressed as pertaining to the writing and printing of better books with a more profitable distribution among law book purchasers. Both parties to the transaction—the book producer and the book consumer—would then be cooperating to the mutual interest of both. Any enterprise which serves a limited and exclusive patronage must, if it hopes for a profitable existence, consider the wishes and needs of those whom it serves. To this rule of life, the law publishers are no exception.

In the second place, lawyers and the libraries need not purchase all of the books published. Perhaps this is not so true of reports and statutes, but, aside

from these two classes, purchases of books within the remaining classes can be materially controlled. Such a method of action is the most effective one which can be devised. After all if the publishers cannot unload their book stocks they soon will either cease to publish, or they will accede to popular demand in regard to what they do publish.

The two methods of action above described are general rules which might be used to bring about a more satisfactory production of law books.

In addition to these, there are numerous special reforms which, if possible to obtain, would materially improve the conditions described in the first part of our study. Some of these are not within the power of either the publishers or the consumers, but rest with the discretionary powers of courts, or of legislatures—even extending to changes effected through constitutional reform. Such remedial changes can not be expected to materialize within any fixed time; they require much effort and patience for their realization.

The suggestions which are to follow pertain to the improvement of the quality of the subject matter or the service within the various different classes of law books enumerated above. They will be referred to in that order, which is the inverse order of their importance.

INDEXES AND COMPENDS

This is a field of publication in which there has been but little activity. There is no overproduction, but rather, an underproduction in this class. More indexes of the law are needed. Books which teach the methods of approach in searching for authorities in point are badly needed. There exists a superfluity of books containing the law, but a lack of books, aside from digests, which open or unlock the law. Books which teach a better analysis of the facts of the legal problem, a better rationalizing of these facts, or which will develop a greater skill in the use of the mental processes are especially needed.

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED REPORTS SERIES

There are not many series of annotated or selected reports now being published. The one general series of annotated reports which is current—American Law Reports—is a splendid series, and fully takes care of the field of the annotated reports. No new general series is needed.

Among the special series of selected and annotated reports are such series as:

- American Bankruptcy Reports
- American Maritime Cases
- Negligence and Compensation Cases Annotated
- Public Utilities Reports

There may be some question whether the use of the American Bankruptcy Reports and the Negligence and Compensation Cases Annotated actually justify their publication. Furthermore, unlike the remaining two sets, all of the decisions contained in these sets are reported in the National Reporter System.

DIGESTS

A study of the problem involved in the digests is not so much a study of their overproduction, although there are too many instances before us of unnecessary duplication through competition, as it is of their very high cost and unsatisfactory classifications.

The digests of the law occupy a position of such importance that the true books of the law can hardly be used without them. The fact remains, however, that there are too many digests. The American Digest System is like unto an hierarchy of states. Based upon a uniform classification, it includes (1) the national units, (2) reporter and state digests combined, (3) the regional or reporter units (the two latter being identical except for labels) for use outside of the reporter area, and is now being extended to (4) the state or local units.

An alternative plan for state digests calls for the preparation of state digests under state authority in the same manner as that which generally pertains to the publication of state reports and codes. There are two difficulties inherent in such a plan, viz: the classification plan to be used, and the qualifications of the compiler of the digest. If consent of the West Publishing Company could be procured for the use of their digest classification, which, while not perfect, has the advantage of national acquaintance, the first difficulty would be removed. If the right man could be secured to do the editorial work, then the second difficulty would be overcome. How to locate and qualify the right man, is not germane to this discussion.

Besides the digests of the West Publishing Company, many other publishers have issued digests of state reports, some based upon their own classification plans, and some based upon the key-number plan of the American Digest System.

The publication of state digests along with those of the West System seems, however, to create an unnecessary duplication. There does not appear to be any need for such competition. In fact there seems to be merit in training the profession to use a single and universal classification of topics, which a universal digest would possess, notwithstanding the virtual monopoly which such a plan creates.

It is well to note that in the new Washington Digest (West) the editors have cooperated with some of the other publishers and have procured the privilege of including references to the annotations of the important annotated reports series. This ties the leading annotations to the decisions of this state and opens up a vast storehouse of valuable information for the briefer. Such features are worthy of commendation and it is to be hoped that they will be incorporated into the digests of other jurisdictions.

If, in time to come, the various units of the American Digest System should be combined and coordinated into a single digest, it is to be hoped that the composite digest thus compiled will not only include the above described feature, but will also include cross-references to periodical literature and to the leading texts and treatises. Such a digest would be of very great help to the legal profession.

A few words relative to the currently used annotated reports digests would seem appropriate at this point.

While the editors of the Ten Year American Law Reports Digest maintain that they have followed the same classification as that upon which the Complete Digest of Lawyers Reports Annotated is constructed and that the searcher can go from this digest to the corresponding topic and section of the A. L. R. Digest, (Preface, page 1) the fact remains that there are certain discrepancies.

One such discrepancy is to be found under the topic of Gaming Sec. 12-13. These sections appeared in the old A. L. R. Digest vols. 1-27 and correspond exactly with those in the complete L. R. A. Digest, but in the Ten Year Digest A. L. R. the sections have been changed, so that the material covered by these two sections has been scattered over several topics.

It is unfortunate that the compilers of the A. L. R. Digest have dispensed with the *paragraph form* of digest for that of the *sentence or line type*. The latter type is so general and indefinite that the usefulness of the digest is materially decreased. The plan of including a reference to the annotation has, however, met with favor. In this feature the editors of the A. L. R. Digest have profited by the criticism directed toward the compilers of the L. R. A. Digest who omitted reference to the L. R. A. annotations, leaving them only in the Red Book (Index to Notes).

Some students of law books have suggested that it would be a profitable plan to rewrite the two digests (L. R. A. and A. L. R.) and combine them into one digest of the paragraph type with cross references to all L. R. A. and A. L. R. annotations and to the encyclopedic text of Ruling Case Law. Such a plan would not be as costly as it would otherwise appear and would prove to have great popularity.

PERIODICALS AND BAR JOURNALS

Periodical literature occupies a very enviable position among the modern books of the law. But even in the face of such a favorable opinion certain generalizations can profitably be made. There can be no conjecture upon these points:

- (a) There are far too many law school reviews being published.
- (b) Over half of them could well be discontinued without harming the quality of the remainder.
- (c) Law schools now vie with each other to publish a review. It is a fad almost equal to the old story of "Keeping Up With Lizzie".
- (d) There are far too many poor ones and few too many good ones.
- (e) Commercially maintained law reviews could all be discontinued without detriment to those remaining.
- (f) Considerable saving in subscription and binding costs would result to lawyers and libraries, if a big reduction in these law reviews could be effected.

The same problem is encountered in connection with the various state bar journals, the number of which is constantly increasing. While intended primarily as local association journals for the dissemination of bar proceedings, information, and aid to its own membership, they are carried as a part of the periodical subscriptions of the leading law libraries. There soon will be one for every state, and in some instances one will exist in addition to the report of the proceedings of the bar of that state and a law school journal as well. Individually they are

not very costly but the number of subscriptions to such journals or bulletins, to which are added their binding costs, produce a financial item of no small amount.

Partial elimination of this problem could be met by regional bar association journals which would displace the individual state bar journal or report. Having a larger area from which to draw its support, this regional journal ought to be of an improved type to that which now exists. Since this is not within the line of present-day development, one may not hope for any change within the immediate future.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

At the present time the encyclopedias of the law have been reduced to two in number—*Corpus Juris* and *Ruling Case Law*—the former being general and the latter limited in scope. These two encyclopedias adequately supply the needs of the legal profession and no additional ones are needed. The annual service charges are normal in amount and probably cannot be reduced, but the period covered by supplements could be extended so as to cover a longer period of time. There is little need for annual supplements for books of the encyclopedic type.

TEXTBOOKS

The criticisms commonly heard in connection with the publication and sale of textbooks of the law have been explained in the first part of this study. A mere summary of these objections is sufficient at this point:

- (a) Inferior quality of textbooks due to lack of care in selection of authors, omission of tables of cases, and no critical comparison of authorities.
- (b) Excessive publication of new editions—"new-editionitis"—which adds heavily to the financial burden of the upkeep of law libraries.

In addition to the general plans for control of the problem of overproduction of textbooks or the production of unnecessary books, referred to at the beginning of the present study, the following special plan is proposed as an aid in determining what books lawyers and law libraries should buy. It is a plan of book recommendation and selection which, if adopted, could be carried out by several committees of the American Association of Law Libraries or through the central office of the Association.

The proposed committees would read and critically examine the recent textbooks submitted to them by the various publishers. Their examination would be impartial and fair and their verdict would take into consideration the purpose and function of the book, the scope and treatment of the subject, the qualifications of the writer, and the thoroughness of his research. The tests used could well be adapted to those proposed by Professor Hicks in his *Materials and Methods of Legal Research* (2d ed. page 134). If the law libraries would obligate themselves to adopt the recommendations of the committees, they would be relieved from the feeling of necessity that they should buy all of the texts for which they may have calls. Their answers to the salesmen would be that the books do not bear the stamp of approval of the Association's book committees. Publishers would seek the approval of the committees; and when favored by such a recommendation, publishers would advertise their books in that manner.

Campaigns for the adoption and support of the plan could be brought before members of the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools and the various state bar associations, where the education of the Bar to the need and value of such a plan could be carried on. The plan would resolve itself into a matter of education which in time would raise the standards of law books as no other plan could do.

The above plan is patterned, as will be observed, upon the plan of recommended books of the Book List Committee and the Subscription Committee of the American Library Association with which librarians are quite familiar. Librarians are likewise familiar with the psychological effect upon the publishers of a favorable recommendation and how they have used such recommendations as a basis of their advertising program.

Most law librarians study the book reviews of new books as they appear in the current legal periodicals. These are not particularly satisfactory because of the generally favorable treatment which the reviewer feels that he should give. The book reviews are spasmodic in their appearance and oftentimes written by unqualified reviewers. It is needless to state that only a few of the books published are ever reviewed.

REPORTS OF CASES

This class contributes a very great number of the law books published. They are, of course, among the most important and necessary of all law books used, but admitting the necessity of extensive publication of this class of books, there are far too many issued. For sometime past there has been a growing objection to so many volumes of case law. The question asked has been—how to reduce the number of printed decisions which the profession must consider in searching for precedents. The answer has taken the form of general suggestion, viz:

- (a) Discontinuance of the publication of state reports separately from the National Reporter System and their publication exclusively in the Reporters. This plan is slowly coming about in Canada where some of the provincial reports have ceased publication, with others to follow soon, and the general reliance of the bar upon the Canadian Reporters for these decisions.
- (b) Limiting the bases of appeal.
- (c) Creation of intermediate courts of appeal (whose reports would not be printed) with a limitation upon the appeals which could be taken.
- (d) Granting power to the court or to the court reporter to use his discretion as to which decisions should be printed.
- (e) Publishing the decisions in an abridged form, omitting most of the cases cited and unnecessary language.
- (f) Discontinuing the publication of county reports, such as are so extensively published in Pennsylvania.
- (g) A greater centralization of judicial and administrative bodies possessing the power to render decrees. This especially applies to Great Britain and to the federal departments, bureaus, commissions, boards, and courts of the United States. Many critics believe that these administrative bodies could be more closely unified and combined so as to reduce the number of bodies

possessing the power to render decrees. It is somewhat questionable whether this would relieve the lawyers and the law libraries from very much of the present burden.

Space does not permit a discussion of the above suggestions as to possible methods of reform. For the most part they are self-explanatory and require no further comment. It is conceded that some of these suggestions would require legislative if not constitutional changes—which even under the most favorable circumstances are never too easy to procure.

Recent progress in the publication of the American Law Institute's Restatements of the Law and their favorable reception by the courts, have given encouragement to the hope that a new starting point in our common law has been reached. It is the hope of those, who are the most sanguine for their success, that, by a universal acceptance of the Restatements, there will be little need to go back of their pronouncements to the decisions upon which they have been based. The need for reprinting the old decisions will have been obviated, and the number of new decisions greatly reduced. While the Restatements are not to be given legislative approval, such as is given to a code, the hope is that they will be accepted by the courts as partaking of the spirit of such a code.

STATUTES

This seems to be the day of costly state codes. The expense of code buying represents a heavy burden upon the legal profession and upon the law libraries as well. Initial code costs have gone up materially until today we have codes in pocket editions—patterned after the U. S. Code Annotated—or codes in sets of six to thirty volumes, and priced from \$75 to \$150. In one Western state (Washington) there are two codes (both annotated), a single volume edition selling for \$35 and a twelve volume code selling for \$90. Compare also the costs of such codes as Missouri, 15 volumes, Indiana, 12 volumes, Louisiana, 8 volumes, Pennsylvania, 40 volumes, New York, 74 volumes, and Illinois with two new codes on the market—one of 29 volumes and the other with 30 volumes.

The development of the code into a number of volumes called Self-Perpetuating Editions, Lifetime Editions or Permanent Editions, etc., call for the pocket supplement service at an annual subscription cost. These supplements during the years when the legislature is not in session contain nothing but annotations, but the subscription price (which does not obviate the necessity of buying the session laws) is the same as for the statutory supplements.

The question which is before the profession and the libraries concerning these code costs is, where is the end, and what will it be?

Relief from this burden can come only through the use and development of more single volume codes, even if it is necessary to sacrifice the annotations in order to obtain them. It should be noted that most of the codes issued by the states themselves are of this kind; and that the high priced and many-volumed editions are the product of private enterprise.

CONCLUSION

The above study has been presented not through a feeling of prejudice or bias, but rather in a spirit of fairness, and in the hope that it will present the law

book problems of the lawyer and the law library in a different light from that in which they are generally regarded. If the relation of buyer to seller and vice versa is to be a happy one, both sides should understand the aims of the other. Law books are growing at a prolific rate; they are sold to a public that is largely uninformed of its own needs. The costs are high and the period of greatest value short. Should not we, as teachers and librarians, arouse ourselves and our lawyer patrons to a more careful study of the problems which arise out of the demands for more and more books; and, if a more reasoned balance can be obtained, the purpose of this study will not have been unfruitful.

HOW TO BUILD A LAW LIBRARY WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION¹

By Lucile Elliott

Law Librarian, University of North Carolina

It was perfectly evident to me that no librarian formulated the topic of this program, otherwise the word adequate would not have been even remotely associated with the idea of appropriation or acquisitions; and I think it will be quite as evident to you that a librarian has borrowed a trick from the lawyer's bag and twisted the subject to fit the case. Instead of the assigned topic I am going to discuss "How to build a law library without an appropriation." It was not possible for me to adhere strictly to the proposed subject for the reason that our library during the past five years has not been adequately maintained on its appropriation. Any adequacy it may have attained has been made possible in other ways.

Seven years ago our law library embarked on a big expansion program. With what we already had the expenditure of \$30,000 in a short time provided us with the "bread and butter" basic contents of a good library. We had definite plans for further expansion. Then, in common with the rest of the world some four or five years ago, we were told that we would have no more funds for building, only \$2,500 for the essential continuations. This sum was not sufficient to maintain all continuations. It merely paid the bindery bills, subscriptions and part of continuations and so we faced stagnation.

But it was not possible for those who were involved in the planning of an adequate law library to give up the idea of forging ahead. More than that the plan could not be abandoned. To those who had helped to develop a state university law library from 6,000 to one of 30,000 volumes it is more than a collection of books. It is a living creature. It is an organism of strong frame work, filled out with meat and muscle, capable of being clothed and even adorned with frilly habiliments. It has its place and carries its responsibilities. Heavy and increasing

¹ A paper read at the Round Table on Library Problems at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1934. In the absence of Miss Elliott the paper was read by Dean M. T. Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina. Professor Ralph Fuchs of Washington University, Chairman of the Round Table, presided.

The title of Miss Elliott's paper which was listed on the program of the Round Table under the topic "Economy with Adequacy in Law Library Acquisitions" was as follows: "Contents of a Law Library Maintained on an Annual Budget of \$2,500." All librarians will read with interest her clever change in the title assigned to her; and her helpful discussion of the problems of expansion with inadequate appropriations.

demands are made on it by students, faculty, law review editors, research workers, university scholars, lawyers, and even the State. They expect to find in this law library:

- (a) What the law is today and what it should be in our state, in all other states and in our nation.
- (b) Where the law comes from and where it is going.
- (c) Who administers the law and how, and why it is administered as it is.

The outside pressure makes a steady development imperative. Like a growing child, a library cannot know lean years. Its needs must be cared for. It cannot mark time. Particularly is this true when all law and order has been in a state of flux and upheaval and new courses added to the curriculum based on this new law have made it imperative to keep abreast of the available material.

With a plan of development on a big scale under way, with the system of law revolutionized and a clientele championing the bit for a new mental diet—there was only one course to pursue—to go right ahead. We have begged, borrowed and bartered for our library. I assure you, however, that in spite of our intense desire for accretions we have kept within the law.

Our outlined plan of growth embraced:

1. A section of complete sets of *state reports*.
2. A section of complete sets of *state session laws*.
3. A section of *Bar Association Reports*. (American, Canadian, North Carolina, and all other states).
4. A *state documents* section.
5. A section of North Carolina *Supreme Court Briefs*.
6. Complete sets of all *legal periodicals* indexed in the two legal periodicals indexes.
7. A full *clipping* and *pamphlet* section.
8. A section of *reports* and *proceedings of legal organizations and societies*.
9. A section of *texts* kept up to date.
10. A section of *state annotated codes* kept up to date.
11. All *services* and works which make for economy of time in library work.

We have been able to carry out this whole program to a limited degree. The major portion of the first eight sections named have been built from the ground floor up or have been greatly increased in size during the last five years, and this was done without a cent of money from the State. To tell the story in a brief way, in 1931 we had 23,000 volumes. Today we have 31,000.

How this has come about is my next step. In the first place, a quantity of free material highly significant and important has been secured on request. In our state the North Carolina Supreme Court sends us after every term of court the briefs and records of cases argued during the term. We now have an accumulation of a number of years—organized and ready for the bindery. This section is quite useful to editors and to faculty members engaged in writing for the Law Review.

Along this line of free material we have accumulated a valuable pamphlet section. In this can be found quantities of articles on Zoning, NRA, Trusts,

Biography, Air Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Probation, Estates, Social Insurance, and many others. Eventually this will be catalogued, indexed and bound. Every month we run through and select from the two publications—Monthly Catalogue of United State Public Documents, published by the Government Printing Office, and the Monthly Check List of State Publications, published by the Library of Congress, all free items that fit in with our collection and request that this material be sent to us. There are numerous other sources of pamphlet material.

From the Monthly Check List of State Publications we have obtained information about State Department Reports, i.e. reports and laws of commissions. We have been requesting these for three years. Today we have such a large collection of the reports and laws of the Corporation Commission, Public Utility Commission, Industrial Commission, State Tax Commission, State Bank Commission that we cannot house them in our cramped quarters. We had to turn them over to the Main Library to be incorporated in their Public Documents Section.

In the second place, we have been presented by the State with literally a stock in trade. The State has allowed us twenty-five copies of every North Carolina publication of a legal nature for exchange purposes. We have worked on this constantly so that just last year our state report and session laws sections were increased by 2,500 volumes which we valued at about \$10,000. (This included a number of current exchanges). The reports are duplicates of the Reporters and have been extremely useful in class work already. The laws were long runs of early southern session laws. These official documents are collected especially to offer opportunities of research to southern students.

The North Carolina State Bar Association sends in our behalf its current proceedings of full sets of reports to any other state bar association which will reciprocate. In this way we have secured all bar association reports that can be procured on exchange—not a perfect section but many complete sets (North Carolina, American and Canadian) and long runs of the more recent ones.

The North Carolina Law Review allows current issues and whole sets to be exchanged with other periodicals. Recently we have secured all bar organs in this way. We have added the following Pennsylvania publications of a periodical nature which carry side reports:

Douphin County Reporter
Delaware County Reports (weekly reporter)
Legal Intelligencer
Lockamara Jurist

In the third place, we have been the very grateful recipients of gifts from many sources—gifts valuable to us *per se*, or of such character that they could be sold for money or traded in for other books. It is common knowledge that a great deal can be done on exchange but there is some material that can be obtained with cash and cash only—that is services, codes and short cuts to the law. For years now students have turned over to the Library in June the balance in their class and association treasuries. This amounts to something over \$100. The cream of the new texts is purchased and labelled and exhibited as a gift from the students. It is our habit to buy something that can be used in the class work. It

is much easier to get the money from the students if they know that they will get a direct benefit from it.

Half of the members of the faculty, too, have given us sizeable collections from their private libraries to be sold, the money to be used for new texts and services. We invariably purchase something that can be used in the new courses taught by the donor of the books. For instance, this year we bought for the courses in Constitutional Law, Labor Law and Administrative Law, the *NRA Reporter*, *The United States Law Week*, and a number of new publications on the New Deal.

The Law Review turns over to the library all books sent to them which are not claimed by reviewers. Our Alumni have also come to the rescue in a generous way. Whole libraries have been given us to be kept, sold, or traded in to companies for new codes and new treatises. Last year we purchased about \$500 worth of new texts with the faculty, student and alumni gifts.

We have one plan for the future that will ease up our financial situation to a marked degree. We shall inaugurate next September a \$2.50 student library fee (\$1.00 for the summer). This will bring in about \$1,000 which will take care of the texts and critical works that keep us abreast of the times and will cover the expensive state codes.

These past years have taxed the powers and tested the ingeniousness and initiative of all librarians, but this wrestling with the demon Depression has conditioned us for wise expenditure of funds if we ever get a normal appropriation again, and has started streams flowing into our collections that will serve as permanent additions and will release regular appropriations for acquisitions that will immensely enrich our libraries.

It may be that every library represented in this group is following all these lines of activities already. In that case this paper will be considered a "starter" in the discussion of other ways of building a library when no funds are forthcoming from the State. For the benefit of the state university libraries which have not been drawing on all these sources, I have something hopeful to say. I *believe* you can have enabling acts passed that will bring in quantities of your own state and other state documents. I *believe* you can enlist the coöperation of your state bar association, supreme court, and friends of the library and I *know* you can get quantities of free material just for the asking.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY¹

By Miles O. Price²

Law Librarian, Columbia University

The topic which Chairman Fuchs has assigned to me, the selection of government documents for the law library with an annual book appropriation of \$2500,

¹A paper read at the Round Table on Library Problems at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1934. In the absence of Mr. Price the paper was read by Samuel E. Thorne, Law Librarian, Northwestern University. Professor Ralph Fuchs of Washington University, Chairman of the Round Table, presided.

²Mr. Price was formerly Librarian of the United States Patent Office Library, Washington, D.C. He is the editor of the Government Publications Department of *The American Political Science Review*.

is one which of course cannot be adequately treated in the fifteen minutes allotted; it will be impossible, therefore, to do more than give a suggestive outline of certain classes of publications in this field which are really necessary for the current work of the library, and no check list will be attempted. If important items are omitted, the space limitations of this paper must bear most of the blame. No attempt will be made to enumerate any but current documents, it being understood that since most of those listed are serials, the complete sets should be acquired if possible.

My task is considerably more difficult now than it would have been two years ago, since the depression has not only greatly reduced the printing appropriation of the federal and state governments, but has given birth to a large number of new and loosely organized agencies. It is almost impossible to keep account of the many publications of these new agencies.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Strictly speaking, the law library should contain every official publication leading up to the adoption of a statute; the statute itself in all forms; and all official publications following the adoption of such statute. This is an ideal however, which is impossible of attainment even for the largest library, since it would include all forms of the bills in both Houses of Congress, all published hearings, committee reports, the slip laws, session laws, statutes at large, amendments to the United States Code, and, most difficult, all that maze of administrative literature—the regulations of the agency affected, its rules of practice, its decisions, and the decisions of all constitutional and statutory courts interpreting the statute and the administrative acts relating thereto.

An interesting and instructive exercise, however, is to select an important statute and carry it all the way through the process outlined above, and bind up the result for the inspection of students of legislation or administrative law, since it gives a clear picture of the various processes the embryo statute goes through before it becomes "law in action." The various changes which take place in the bills as introduced, the committee reports, hearings, and the debates reported in the Congressional Record show how the courts are sometimes aided in discovering the "intent of Congress."

The selection of United States documents up to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission must have been fairly simple, but it has become increasingly difficult since then on account of the centralization of government. Fifteen years ago, Professor John A. Fairlie wrote in the Michigan Law Review (18 Mich. L. Rev. 181): "Few people are aware of the great extent to which public administration in the United States national government is controlled by means of administrative regulations or orders, in the nature of subordinate legislation. Most writers on American government have emphasized the greater detail of statutory legislation in this country as compared with the statutes of continental countries in Europe, or even with Acts of Parliament in Great Britain, and have under-estimated, and indeed have usually ignored entirely, the enormous mass of administrative legislation supplementing Acts of Congress, and issued by the President and the various executive departments, bureaus, commissions and other agencies of the national administration."

What was true then has unfortunately ceased to be true now, because who can escape daily dealings with the vast body of administrative law that has grown up since then, especially with the rise of the "New Deal"? For many years I have contributed a list of government documents, federal, state, foreign and international, to the American Political Science Review, and until recently my listing of federal documents was almost entirely limited to those issued by Congress, the State and Justice departments, and the President. Now, however, all old departments and many independent offices never dreamed of, pour forth a flood of publications of interest to the political scientist, and still more which are of interest to the lawyer.

Before writing this paper, I checked up on the membership of this Association and found that nearly all members are connected with institutions which are depositories of sets of United States documents. In listing current documents for inclusion, therefore, I have been guided more by utility and probable limitations of shelving space in a library with the \$2500 annual book appropriation than I have by the cost of the documents, which in most cases is nothing to depository libraries. Unfortunately, however, the retrenchment in printing has resulted in removing advance sheets from the free list in most cases.

A publication which every library which attempts to keep up with current United States documents must have, is the Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents, issued by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.00 a year. While this does not list all government documents—particularly many of the new breed of mimeographed ones necessitated by depression appropriations—it does list most of those which are useful in a law library, and many of which are not sent to depository libraries as a matter of course—such as collected laws on special subjects, hearings, etc. For state documents, the Monthly Check List of State Publications, compiled by the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.50 a year is even more indispensable. The Library of Congress also compiles the State Law Index, an index and digest to the legislation of the states of the United States. This was first published in 1929, to cover the biennium 1925-1926, and is intended to be issued within a reasonable time after the end of each Congress, but so far limited appropriations have delayed its punctual appearance.¹ It is hoped eventually to cover with this index all state legislation from 1789 to date.

The Document Catalogue, a biennial dictionary catalogue, containing entries under government bureaus, personal authors, and subjects, for all publications printed by order of Congress, the executive departments, and the independent establishments of the Government, during a period beginning with July 1 on each odd year, should be available for reference, either in the general library of the institution, or in the law library. Many of the documents included are published in bound form in the so-called "serial set" which is found in most depository libraries, and though this set will ordinarily not be sufficiently used to justify its inclusion in the law library, the law librarian should by all means familiarize himself with its resources and possibilities.

Since, as noted before, nearly all members of this Association are depository libraries of United States documents, a number of the documents herein listed will

¹ The latest volume of the State Law Index covers the period 1931-32. It is volume 4 of the series and was published by the Government Printing Office, 1934. (Editor's note.)

undoubtedly be found in the general library and the extent to which duplicates will be necessary in the law library is a matter of local administration. These duplicates, even in a depository library, will usually have to be paid for.

The law library should establish a cordial relationship with a United States Senator of the state in which it is located, and/or the Representative from its Congressional district. Usually these officials are glad to be of real service, and they can be invaluable, especially in the matter of hearings and other publications not issued in series.

A final word about mimeographed publications may be justified. These are becoming increasingly numerous, because they can be so cheaply produced. Often valuable material which would otherwise be lost to the public is made available by this process, and most emphatically no government publication should be scorned merely because it is mimeographed and on cheap paper. Usually such publications in series (except those of the N.R.A.) must be paid for, at about a dollar a year, and are published because of response to questionnaires from the issuing office stating that only by thus paying part of their way can they be published. Examples are the Industrial Property Bulletin of the Division of Commercial Laws of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce; General Legal Bulletin (foreign laws affecting American business), issued by the same office; Foreign Legislative News, issued by the same office; press releases of many offices; advance decisions of the National Labor Relations Board; etc. Publications of first rate importance which would in better times be printed and bound, are now often available only, if at all, in this form. A good example of this is the recent work by Captain Harry A. Ellsworth, Officer in Charge, Historical Section, of the United States Marine Corps, entitled, "One hundred eighty landings of the United States Marines, 1800-1934."

I shall now attempt an outline of useful and/or indispensable United States documents for our mythical library, avoiding any attempt at a complete check list, but merely suggesting the sort of thing which is usually available in all government departments, omitting however, any more than mention of the New Deal publications. Many of these, as Mr. Justice Brandeis has discovered, are at present impossible of enumeration or discovery. I quote from the New York Herald-Tribune of December 12: "Administration officials, astir over Supreme Court criticism of the way government records are kept, acknowledged today that nowhere in official Washington is there a complete central record or publication of everything that has been ordered under the New Deal."

The situation was disclosed as a result of a protest to the Supreme Court that under 'government by executive order', four Texas oil producers had been arrested and held in jail several days on indictments charging conspiracy to violate a law that did not exist. The court was informed that, in the absence of an official publication of New Deal decrees, no one knew at the time that the 'law' did not exist." However, the Bulletin of the National Recovery Administration is extremely useful in attempting to follow this material and should be found in every law library. It is quite likely to be the mouthpiece through which the President states his policies; also it expresses the N.R.A. policies and its interpretation of disputed points arising under the N.R.A. Possibly copies of all the innumerable codes should be on file also; I express no opinion as to this. If the

library can afford it, one of the several excellent "Services" on the N.R.A. and allied agencies will be more useful than attempting to acquire and file the official documents relating thereto. A library desiring completeness must, of course, have both.

Proceeding more or less chronologically, I begin with the United States Constitution, of which a good annotated copy is necessary. If the best one, that is the semi-official United States Code Annotated, is unavailable on account of expense, Senate Document no. 154 of the 68th Congress, First Session, is a good substitute up to December 1, 1924, and costs only \$2.50. Its 876 pages indicate fairly full annotations. Unannotated copies of the Constitution, including the latest amendments, are available at \$.25. (Department of State publication no. 455.) The State Department shattered precedent upon the repeal of the 18th Amendment by issuing a pamphlet (publication no. 573) entitled, Ratification of the Twenty-First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, describing fully the procedure resulting in that repeal, giving the action of each state thereon. The proceedings of the conventions held in the states to ratify this amendment have for the most part been published in some form or other, printed, mimeographed or typewritten, but are difficult to procure.

The United States Statutes are listed with little discussion, since they are found in every law library, as slip laws, session laws or statutes at large. Probably the keeping of slip laws is not worth while in any but the largest library, even if there. The second edition, 1878, of the Revised Statutes is necessary, and probably the supplements thereto, as is also the United States Code, December 7, 1925, (44 Statutes at Large, part 1) as well as the cumulative supplements, issued about three months after the end of each session. It should be noted that whereas the Revised Statutes is evidence of the law, superseding the Statutes at Large for the period covered, the United States Code is only *prima facie* the law since Congress has not yet carried out its oft-expressed intention to enact it as the law.

Necessary also is the "Index to the Federal Statutes 1874-1931; general and permanent law contained in the Revised Statutes of 1874 and volumes 18-46 of the Statutes at Large—Revision of the Scott and Beaman index analysis of the Federal Statutes, by Walter H. McClenon and Wilfred C. Gilbert."

Probably in connection with these statutes should be considered the publications preceding their enactment. First are the bills, of which a new, corrected copy, showing alterations and deletions, is printed after each reading in Congress. These are very voluminous, taking a great deal of time and space in the filing, and are not recommended for our library here, especially since they are not distributed free. However, the alert librarian will follow in the newspapers, or elsewhere, the introduction and progress of important bills, and secure copies of them in all stages from his Congressman, who will send them gratis.

After the introduction of a bill, or in connection with some Congressional investigation, hearings are often held before the appropriate committee or subcommittee, and while these published hearings contain a great deal of chaff, in the midst of all this special pleading by publicity seekers, crack-pots and special interests, is often valuable material—briefs by men, women or organizations which are really worth while, and not to be neglected. Unfortunately these hearings are ordinarily printed in short editions, which are often exhausted by the time the

"Monthly Catalog" is issued, so that it may be necessary to keep in touch with the secretaries of the committees before which the hearings are held, to ensure getting them. When available from the committee, they are free; or a deposit may be left with the Superintendent of Documents, for which all hearings of designated committees will be sent. These may cost anywhere from five cents to several dollars, depending on size, the average price being about fifteen cents.

The Congressional Directory, issued at intervals during each session of Congress, and the Congressional Record are necessary, though if the Record is in the general library that is ordinarily sufficient.

A useful form in which statutes often appear is as pamphlets devoted to compilations, often annotated, of all the laws in force on special subjects, such as prohibition, the income tax, etc., which are distributed by the House or Senate folding rooms, free. Each department or bureau is likely at intervals to publish similar compilations of laws in which it is interested, and these are usually distributed free. These same offices also publish from time to time the laws under which they operate. A most useful, because convenient and timely, form in which important single acts, such as revenue acts, often appear, is that of unofficial pamphlets distributed by publishers of "services" or by some banks. These are usually free and appear well in advance of the official issue.

Since, constitutionally, treaties form an important part of the law of the land, they are necessary in our law library. The old standard compilation is Malloy's "Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements Between the United States of America and Other Powers"; which, with supplements, covers in three volumes the period from 1776 to 1923. It is continued by the "Treaty Series" of the State Department, in which each treaty is issued as a separate numbered pamphlet. A compilation by Hunter Miller, "Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America", publication of which was begun in 1931, will probably supplant Malloy in time. Frequently smaller compilations for special purposes or countries have been issued.

Perhaps the Executive Orders and Proclamations of the President should be mentioned here, having to a limited extent the force of law. These are issued individually in a numbered series, and it is not recommended that the small law library attempt to keep a complete file of them.

With obvious omissions, this brings us to the most difficult point in our task of selection, the consideration of those publications resulting from "law in action", namely, publications of those administrative and judicial bodies whose duty it is to enforce and interpret the law.

Without question the reports of decisions of the United States constitutional and statutory courts should be included, with the necessary digests, advance sheets, rules of practice, dockets, journals, etc. (Briefs of counsel, particularly in the higher federal courts should be in the library also, but are usually unobtainable by libraries not already on the mailing lists of these courts, and are, strictly speaking, not official government documents anyway.) These would include the United States Supreme court, Circuit Courts of Appeals and District Courts (with the unofficial "Reporters" for the lower federal courts), Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and those many and complicated administrative tribunals, such as the Board of Tax Appeals, General Accounting Office, Federal

Trade Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission, to name only a few of the most important. In every department and in practically every independent office there are to be found one or more judicial or quasi-judicial bodies whose duty it is to interpret and enforce those administrative rules and regulations which have become so increasingly important.

It will probably be necessary to include all the publications of the Department of Justice and the State Department in our library, but what publications of other departments, bureaus, or independent offices are to be thus included will depend largely upon the curriculum, methods of instruction and geographical location of the institution which the library serves. It is likely that most law school libraries will want at least the bound volumes of Comptroller General's Decisions (General Accounting Office), Treasury Decisions, Interstate Commerce Commission Reports in their various series, Federal Trade Commission Reports, Board of Tax Appeals Reports, Internal Revenue Bulletins, National Labor Board Decisions, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletins, Naval War College International Law Situations, etc., and also what might seem relatively unimportant, the rules of practice of these various administrative bodies.

Since the publications and organization set-ups of most offices of the government run fairly true to type, I shall discuss briefly only those of one, that with which I am most familiar, the United States Patent office. The librarian of our mythical library will of course consult the "Classified List of United States Government Publications" issued by the Superintendent of Documents, or the Monthly Catalog, to determine which offices he wishes represented in his library.

We find that the Patent Office is a bureau in the Commerce Department. It publishes, among other things, from time to time and distributes without charge three pamphlets containing respectively, the patent laws, statutes concerning registration of prints and labels, and statutes concerning the registration of trademarks. In any industrial community these will be frequently called for. The Patent Office issues also its rules of practice, which are the bible of those attorneys practicing before the office. Most government offices, especially those before which attorneys practice, have to transact such a large volume of business that it is necessary that all correspondence, applications, motions, etc., be in a certain specified form, in order to facilitate handling. These rules consist typically of pertinent statutes and administrative rules based on the authority of these statutes, and may range in importance from the trivial to the vital. Commonly they are annotated with decisions of the office tribunals and of the courts to which appeal lies from the office. It may well be that knowledge of these rules of practice is of more importance to the practitioner than any other law he knows.

Probably the most important publication to the law library, of the Patent Office is the Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States Courts in Patent and Trade-Mark and Copyright Cases. These decisions are those of the hierarchy of courts within the office, culminating in the Commissioner himself, and of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the Circuit Courts of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

A bulletin, formerly printed but now lithographed from typewritten manuscript, is issued monthly giving the decisions for the previous month, similar to the usual advance sheets.

I have spent some little time on this typical set-up both because it is typical and renders it unnecessary to go into detail for other offices, and because those unfamiliar with the procedure in the government offices often do not realize the vital importance to business and its lawyers of all this administrative procedure.

In closing this very brief sketch of United States Government documents for the law library I am appending the following list:

A SUGGESTED LIST OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
FOR A LAW LIBRARY¹

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Agricultural Department</i> | <i>Court of Customs and Patent Appeals</i> |
| Agricultural adjustment administration. | Reports. |
| Organic law. | <i>Employees Compensation Commission</i> |
| Regulations. | Opinions. |
| News digest. | Regulations. |
| Agricultural economics bureau. | <i>Federal Alcohol Control Administration</i> |
| Service and regulatory announcements. | Regulations. |
| <i>Civil Service Commission</i> | <i>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</i> |
| Laws, rules, and regulations. | Reports. |
| Executive orders and decisions. | <i>Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works</i> |
| <i>Commerce Department</i> | Manual. |
| Census bureau. | <i>Federal Emergency Relief Administration</i> |
| Official register of the U.S. | Monthly report. |
| Federal employment stabilization office. | <i>Federal Power Commission</i> |
| Organic act, as amended. | Opinions. |
| Foreign and domestic commerce bureau. | Orders, rules and regulations. |
| Foreign legislative news. | Rules of practice. |
| General legal bulletin. | <i>Federal Radio Commission</i> |
| Industrial property bulletin. | Rules and regulations. |
| Patent office. | <i>Federal Reserve Board</i> |
| Decisions of the Commissioner. | Digest of rulings. |
| Patent laws. | Regulations. |
| Rules of practice. | <i>Federal Trade Commission</i> |
| Statutes concerning . . . prints and labels. | Decisions. |
| Statutes concerning . . . trademarks. | Rules of practice. |
| Bulletin (Not the Official Gazette.) | <i>General Accounting Office</i> |
| <i>Congress</i> | Decisions of the Comptroller General. |
| Congressional directory. | Index to decisions. |
| Congressional record. | <i>Government Printing Office</i> |
| Hearings. | Document catalog. |
| Reports of committees. | Monthly document catalog. |
| Compilations of statutes on special subjects. | Index to Federal Statutes 1874-1931. |
| <i>Court of Claims</i> | <i>Interior Department</i> |
| Reports. | General land office. |
| Digest. | Decisions. |
| | Rules of practice. |
| | Rules, regulations and instructions. |

¹ Mr. Price's paper included the following introductory statement concerning the list: "This list makes no attempt at bibliographical or other completeness, correctness of form of entry, and is especially weak in 'New Deal' legislation publications. It is given here merely as a basis for discussion."

Indian affairs office.
 Rules, regulations and instructions.

Interstate Commerce Commission
 Conference rulings bulletins.
 Interstate commerce act, including text or related sections of other acts.
 Reports.
 Rate.
 Finance.
 Orders.
 Rules of practice.
 Rules, regulations and instructions.

Justice Department
 Annual report of Attorney General.
 Digest of official opinions.
 Opinions.
 Rules, regulations and instructions.
 Investigation division.
 Uniform crime reports.

Labor Department
 Immigration and naturalization service.
 Lectures.
 Naturalization (instruction to clerks, etc.)
 Immigration and naturalization laws.
 Treaty, laws, and rules governing admission of Chinese.
 Labor statistics bureau.
 Bulletins (selection).

Library of Congress
 Monthly check list of state publications.
 State law index and digest.

National Emergency Council
 Manual.

National Recovery Administration
 Codes.
 Leading decisions.
 Bulletin.
 Press releases.

Navy Department
 Compilation of laws.
 Navy regulations.
 Naval war college.
 International law situations.

Post Office Department
 Postal laws and regulations.
 Solicitor.
 Opinions.

President of the United States
 Executive orders.
 Proclamations.

Shipping Board
 Rules of practice.

State Department
 Publications—all series, including Foreign relations.
 Session laws.
 Statutes at large.
 All publications relating to international commissions, etc.

Supreme Court
 Reports.
 Digests.
 Rules of practice.
 Journal (docket)

Tariff Commission
 Rules of practice.

Tax Appeals Board
 Reports.

Treasury Department
 Treasury decisions.
 Comptroller of the currency.
 Digest of national bank decisions.
 Laws relating to national banks.
 Industrial alcohol bureau.
 Digest of Supreme Court decisions interpreting the National Prohibition Act, etc.
 Regulations.
 Public health service.
 Quarantine laws and regulations.
 Internal revenue bureau.
 Laws in force.
 Regulations, instructions and manuals.
 Bulletin.
 Cumulative bulletin.
 Rulings.
 Treasury decisions relating to internal revenue.

Veterans' Administration
 Veterans' bureau.
 Laws.
 Laws, rules and regulations governing the recognition of attorneys.
 Regulations, instructions and manuals.

War Department
 Military laws of the United States.
 Judge advocate general's department.
 Consolidated index of opinions and digest.
 Manual of courts martial.
 Opinions.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS

The matter of state and municipal documents for the small law library is one probably of local importance in that ordinarily such a library would not try to obtain such documents emanating from other than its own state or community, or possibly from a large industrial state or city near by. (An exception to this, as far as finances permit, should be made in the case of statutes and reports. Certainly as many of the state session laws and compilations of laws as the budget will afford should be kept. The "Reporters" will probably suffice for the court decisions.)

These documents should include the state laws in all forms except slip laws, the official reports of court decisions, separate compilations of laws issued by various departments, as labor, education, tax, inheritance, etc., the opinions of the attorney general, the public utilities commission, proceedings of the judicial council, and of all regular or special commissions studying problems of interest to lawyers in the state.

As in the case of the United States government, so state government is becoming more centralized and many administrative offices, such as public utilities, workmen's compensation, emergency relief, etc., issue their rules of practice, regulations, opinions and decisions, which the alert law librarian will learn of through his state library, his friends or, belatedly, through the Monthly Check List of State Publications. A field which is little cultivated in the realm of United States official documents is that relating to criminal law, criminology and penology, and there is an endless amount of publication in this field which the librarian can get, usually free.

Most state documents, except session laws and court reports are free to libraries within the state; with those exceptions, and attorney generals' opinions and public utilities reports, they are usually free also to non-resident libraries. However, the librarian contemplating the building up of extensive collections of state documents must expect to expend a great deal of clerical time on the task, more than may be warranted by the use received. If all states had the enlightened policy of distribution of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and a few other states (and their state librarians), this would not be true, but unfortunately they do not, and as a consequence the poor librarian is forced to write endless letters every year to state offices which keep no mailing lists, only to find in many cases that his request has arrived after the edition is exhausted. In any case the Monthly Check List must be checked assiduously, as it is the best source of information as to current state publications.

If the library is located in or near a large city, it should of course possess the code of ordinances and laws relating to the various city courts.

Obviously, as stated in the beginning of this paper, the subject is too large to be covered adequately in the time allotted, and I have therefore merely attempted to outline a number of topics for discussion. Since I am so greatly interested in public documents I regret deeply that my health at this time will not permit me to be present at the meeting to read this paper and to participate in the discussion.

MEMORIALS, RULES OF COURT, ATTORNEYS ENROLLED, AND
OTHER INTERESTING MATERIAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REPORTS, VOLUMES 1 S.C. Eq.—172.

*Indexed by Ophelia Strickland, Columbia, South Carolina*¹

MEMORIALS²

Aldrich, Judge Alfred Proctor	153:543-545
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Townsend, Judge Daniel Alexander	90:602-607
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Wilson, Hon. John Snowden	165:525-543
Woods, Charles A.	133:546-554
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Acts of legislature establishing and regulating
a Court of Chancery

1 S.C. Eq.:65-106

¹ Miss Strickland who is Law Librarian at the University of South Carolina has recently joined the American Association of Law Libraries.

² The Memorials in South Carolina Reports published in L.L.J. 25:125 included only the Memorials to the Supreme Court Justices. This list includes in addition to the Memorials to the Supreme Court Justices, Memorials to the Circuit Court Judges, and Memorials to the Attorneys-General.

Attorneys enrolled in the Supreme Court of South Carolina

11:v, 13:v-vi, 15:v-vi, 16:v-vi, 19:v-vi, 21:v-vi, 22:v-vi, 26:v, 27:v, 30:v-vi, 32:v, 33:v, 35:v, 38:iv, 40:iv, 43:iv-v, 45:iv, 48:iii, 51:iv, 54:iv, 56:iv-v, 59:iii, 62:iv-v, 65:iv-v, 68:iv-v, 70:v-vi, 72:v-vi, 75:v-vi, 78:v-vi, 81:v-vi, 83:v-vi, 88:v-vi, 91:v-vi, 95:v-vi, 97:v-vii, 101:v-vi, 102:v, 103:v, 106:v, 108:v, 110:v, 112:v-vi, 115:v-vi, 117:v-vi, 122:v-vi, 135:v-vi, 142:v-viii.

Clark, Washington A., Sketch of the Law School of South Carolina University	97:493-505
Gary, Chief Justice Eugene B., Address: "Christianity and Law", delivered at dedicatory exercises of the Saluda County Courthouse	108:525-548
Judges in Equity since the Revolution	1 S.C. Eq. :v-vi
Nott, Judge, Lectures on pleas and pleading, delivered in Columbia, South Carolina, A.D. 1813	34: S.C.L.:602-617
Rules for the Court of Errors	
22 S.C. Eq.:385, 35 S.C.L.:532	
Rules for the Library (May, 1849)	34 S.C.L.:601
Rules of the Circuit Court	
22:604-605, 29:603-604, 42:548-549, 54:608-610, 62:573-575, 75:571-572	
Rules of the Court of Appeals	
22 S.C.L.:24-26, 44 S.C.L.:549-553	
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1 S.C. Eq.:57-64, 22 S.C.L.:18-23	
Rules of the Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas and of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina	8 S.C.L.:xiii-xxii, 22 S.C.L.:2-17
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22:603-604, 23:606, 29:600-602, 38:559-560, 42:548, 52:593, 54:606-608, 56:590, 62:572, 70:581, 82:579, 91:578, 104:522-539 (Index to rules 104:540-542) 115:vii	
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Seabrook, Thomas Banister, Will of	52:594
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THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
of the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Denver, Colorado, June 24-29, 1935
Headquarters, The Brown Palace Hotel

PROGRAM

MONDAY, June 24, 10:00 A.M.

Joint Meeting with the National Association of State Libraries.

Mabel R. Gillis, President, National Association of State Libraries,
presiding.

Addresses of Welcome:

Honorable Charles Butler, Chief Justice of Colorado.

George Dexter Blount, President of the Denver Bar Association.

Response:

William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North
Carolina.

2:30 P.M.

Business Meeting.

Memorials:

E. A. Feazel, former Librarian, Cleveland Law Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio—Mildred L. Dager, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

E. E. Willever, former Librarian, Cornell University Law Library, Ithaca, New York—Lewis W. Morse, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer, Reports of Committees.

TUESDAY, June 25.

Outing, Estes Park.

WEDNESDAY, June 27, 2:30 P.M.

Joint Meeting with the National Association of State Libraries.

Eldon R. James, President, American Association of Law Libraries, presiding.

Addresses:

Opportunities for Regional Law Library Service—Arthur S. Beardsley, Law Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

The Law Library of Congress—John T. Vance, Law Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Colorado—A Study in Frontier Sovereignty—Robert L. Stearns, Member of the Denver Bar, Adviser, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association.

8:30 P.M.

Panel Discussion on Duplication of Law Books, Fred Y. Holland, 2nd Vice-President, presiding.

Auditing the Law Books; The Way to Relief from the Law Book Burden—Philip N. Johnston of the Nebraska Bar.

Members of panel—Mr. Baxter, Mr. Beardsley, Miss Parma.

THURSDAY, June 27, 10:00 A.M.

William R. Roalfe, 1st Vice-President, presiding.

Addresses:

The Law Library of 1985—Olive C. Lathrop, Law Librarian, Detroit Bar Association Library, Detroit, Michigan.

The Law Library of the University of Minnesota—Arthur C. Pulling, Law Librarian, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Foreign Law Books in American Law Libraries—Samuel E. Thorne, Law Librarian, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

Reference Work in a Law Library of Under 50,000 Volumes—Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Massachusetts.

1:00 P.M.

Luncheon, Denver Bar Association.

8:30 P.M.

Business meeting, President Eldon R. James, presiding.

Reports—Auditing Committee, Nominating Committee, etc.

Discussion of Constitutional Amendments.

Election of Officers.

Installation of Officers.

FRIDAY, June 28, 2:30 P.M.

Joint Meeting with the National Association of State Libraries.

Eldon R. James, President, American Association of Law Libraries, presiding.

Addresses:

The Literature of Early Law Making in the Mountain States—James Grafton Rogers, Dean of the Law School, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Plans for the Development of the National Archives., Dr. Robert D. W. Connor. Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C.

7:00 P.M.

Joint Banquet with the National Association of State Libraries, George Seymour Godard, Librarian, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut, toastmaster.

Greetings—Miss Gillis.

Greetings—Mr. James.

Greetings from the Presidents-Elect of the two Associations.

Address:

Justice Ben C. Hilliard, Supreme Court of Colorado.

Other speakers to be announced.

NOTICE

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The Convention will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., June 11th to 14th. One day will be devoted to visiting Cambridge libraries, including the Harvard Law Library. There will be three general sessions as well as special meetings of the ten groups into which the Association is divided.